



From

The Royal Cancer Hospital,
(FREE)

Fulham Road,

London,

S.W.3.

WELLCOME LIBRARY
pam
QZ 27
1940
R 88 v

This illustration is an artist's impression of Victoria, the Latin Goddess of Victory, symbolising the bearing of good tidings and carrying the palm branch of peace, taken from the statue on the Victoria Memorial opposite Buckingham Palace.



22500260874

VICTORY



The Royal Cancer Hospital is engaged in a battle that must be won—the fight against the dread disease of Cancer. In the pages of this little booklet an endeavour is made to show the effort that is being put forward and the strain that such a struggle necessarily imposes upon the finances of this worthy institution.



The Royal Cancer Hospital

(FREE)

FULHAM ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3.

Foreword

CANCER has now become the second on the list of fatal diseases in this country, and in 1937 accounted for no less than 74,000 deaths. Of these some 10,000 were under the age of 50. Of the total number of deaths from all causes during the working period of life, that is from 15 to 65, 17 per cent. are caused by Cancer. During the past 40 years the annual death rate from Cancer has nearly doubled, having risen from 835 per million to over 1,600 per million. At a rough estimate it is calculated that the number of persons constantly suffering from Cancer in this country cannot be less than 100,000, of whom some 40,000 are suffering from Cancer in easily accessible parts of the body which is susceptible to effective treatment, and even to complete cure if treatment is applied in the early stages of the disease. This does not mean that nothing can be done for those 60,000 sufferers whose Cancers occur in inaccessible places, or are so far advanced as to render complete cure improbable if not impracticable. For them modern treatment can and will ensure alleviation of suffering, relief from pain, removal of distress and in many cases prolongation of life, factors of inestimable value both to patients and to their relatives.



The Royal Cancer Hospital

(FREE)

THE ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE) was founded in 1851 for a particular purpose, namely, the treatment of sufferers afflicted with Cancer, Tumour and Allied diseases. In modern parlance, it is known as a Special Hospital, devoted, as its name implies, to the study of Cancer from every aspect—its origin, incidence, course, treatment, and cure.

The public beds, comprising some 120 beds, are free. No payments are demanded from patients, all treatment being



Exterior of Granard House

entirely free. No letters of recommendation are demanded, the only qualification for admission being that the applicant is suffering from Cancer and is unable to pay.

A certain number of beds are appropriated for patients whose cases do not admit of cure and who desire to remain for life.

Provision is also made in an annexe, known as Granard House, for patients of slender means who, though unable to afford the expense of a Nursing Home, nevertheless seek privacy, and are willing and able to contribute something

towards their maintenance and treatment. This accommodates some 30 patients.

While seeking to place at the disposal of sufferers all available facilities for the treatment of Cancer, both curative and ameliorative, we naturally prefer to effect cures, and, other things being equal, allow cure to take precedence of alleviation in the later stages.

Progress in the technique of treating Cancer is most encouraging, but the more we learn about treatment the more are we convinced that if treatment is to be really effective it must be given when the disease is at an early stage and before it has become deep-rooted. Hence the importance of early diagnosis.

The most serious obstacle the Cancer therapist has to contend with is the time-factor. If only you had come to me six months ago, three months ago, maybe even one month ago! And why won't they come?

The disinclination of people generally to disclose, even in confidence, suspicious symptoms in their early stages, constitutes a formidable obstacle to the successful treatment of Cancer and imposes a handicap on the Medical Profession. Fear that an operation may have to be performed—conviction that the disease is incurable—that traditional notion that there is something unclean about Cancer which renders it unmentionable—the dread that one who is already a victim may infect his relatives or friends or may transmit the disease to his children—all these factors act as deterrents to early disclosure and dissuade patients from seeking advice in the initial stages. The number of patients who apply for treatment only at a stage when effective treatment is no longer possible can be counted in their thousands.

For the majority of ailments, delay in seeking advice is dangerous. For Cancer, it is literally deadly.

The evidence of those who have given special attention to the question goes to prove that Cancer is neither infectious nor contagious, nor hereditary.

How Cancer is



*The Hospital
Chapel*



*The Hospital
Garden*

being Fought

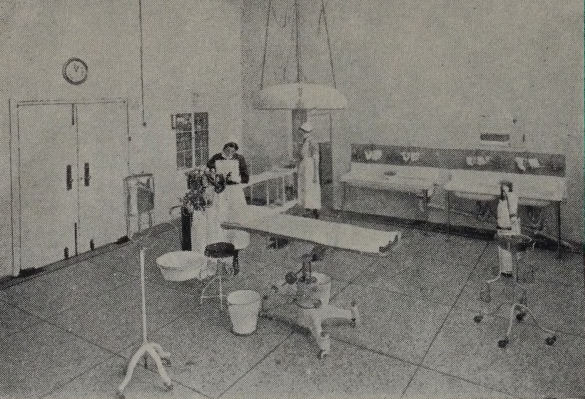


THE experience gained by those who see and treat Cancer cases every day is that in by far the greater majority of cases superficial Cancer can be cured ; that Cancer in those parts of the body which are accessible to treatment either by operation and/or by the application of X-rays or Radium is curable in its early stages, the chances of complete cure being diminished in proportion to the time which has elapsed since the disease started ; and that in cases of Cancer in those parts of the body which are not accessible to treatment or of Cancer of long standing duration, suffering can be alleviated and relief afforded though complete cure may not be possible.

Fear engendered by the very name of the disease is perhaps the greatest deterrent to early disclosure. The best way, surely, to combat this is to stress the progress which has been and is being made in the treatment of the disease, and to let it be known that cure may be effected without operation, and that provided the disease is treated in time a diagnosis of Cancer no longer constitutes a death sentence.

It will indeed be a blessed day when the notion of fear and dread can be dissipated and people can be persuaded to disclose suspicious symptoms at an early stage.

There are many who contend, and with reason, that the discovery of a cure for Cancer must be dependent on the discovery of the cause of Cancer, and that until we know the cause we cannot claim to be able to effect a cure. We do not claim to know the cause of Cancer, nor do we claim to have discovered a universal cure for Cancer. We do, however,



*One of the
Operating
Theatres*

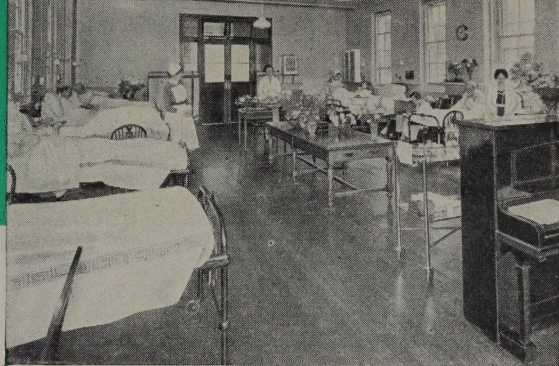
claim to being able to cure individual patients, and, what is of greater importance, to continued progress and success in the methods of dealing with the disease as a whole.

The treatment of Cancer has not yet reached an exact science, and each case has to be considered on its merits. The basic forms of treatment are by surgery, by X-rays and by Radium, but it is seldom that treatment by one method alone will be effective. It is by combining these methods that the best results are obtained. Hence the importance of team-work, not only in the preliminary examination and consultation, but throughout the course of treatment, in order to ensure that the patient may reap the full benefit of the latest discoveries.

Apart from the experience gained at first hand in the day-to-day contact with the disease, the Staff at this Hospital has at its disposal a great mass of information of the most exact kind on the subject of Cancer and its behaviour under all sorts of circumstances. This is studied with the utmost care, and every possible bit of knowledge with any conceivable bearing on the problem is duly recorded.

It is unfortunately only too true that certain kinds of Cancer—the deep-seated kinds—which are impossible to get at by any method of treatment known at present, are still incurable.

One of the
Wards



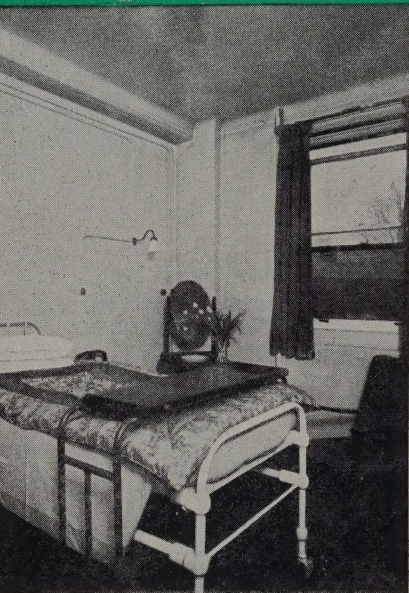
It is also true, sad to relate, that other cases which might have been curable prove incurable by reason of the delay in presenting themselves for treatment. Provided, however, that the case is presented in its early stages and that the Cancer is in an accessible place where it is possible to apply treatment, patients are being cured every day.

A baffling element about Cancer is the marked tendency which exists for the disease to recur even after all visible signs have been removed by treatment, and the absence of any limit of time within which such recurrence may take place. In the Hospital we endeavour to "follow up" all patients for a period of five years, and we prefer no claim for complete cure unless the patient is clear of the disease at the end of that period. Hence the somewhat disappointing statistical results as to the ratio between patients treated and patients cured.

In confirmation of this one need only attend the "follow up" department of The Royal Cancer Hospital to see the patients who come up willingly and gladly to submit themselves for re-examination on the third, fourth or fifth anniversary of their discharge from the Hospital after successful treatment by operation, by X-rays or by Radium, or by a combination of these processes.

TWO GREAT CONTRIBUTIONS

Granard House



A ROOM IN GRANARD HOUSE.

A RECENT addition to the Hospital is the special wing called Granard House, for the reception of paying patients. It is separated from the hospital and is approached by a private entrance in Arthur Street. This new building was officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Mary on May 9th, 1934, and contains some 30 beds in private rooms for patients who can contribute towards their maintenance and treatment, but are not in a position

to meet the heavy expense of a nursing home. Granard House consists of three floors, under the general supervision of the Resident Medical Officer, and patients are admitted under the care of any member of the Hospital Staff. The charge for maintenance and nursing varies from four to six guineas a week according to the room selected, and the fees chargeable for treatment have been arranged on a sliding scale. Particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary. Telephone : Flaxman 9223. Telegrams : "Granard House, London."

TO OUR EQUIPMENT . . .

Chester Beatty Research Institute

THE year 1939 will always be associated in the annals of the Hospital with the completion of the Chester Beatty Research Institute and with the transfer thereto of the Research Department.

It was in 1937 that Mr. Chester Beatty made his magnanimous offer to purchase the old Freemasons' Hospital, situated in the Fulham Road, and to present it to The Royal Cancer Hospital as a Research Institute. He even went further and most generously undertook to remodel and reconstruct the building to suit modern requirements of Research.

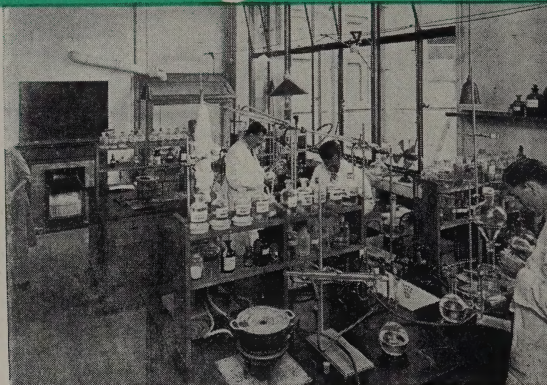
The Institute, furnished throughout with the most modern equipment and appliances, compares most favourably with any other Research Institute in the country. It is, indeed, a misfortune that, during the first year of its existence, its activities should perforce be handicapped, though by no means stopped, by reason of the war.



**THE SPECIAL
DEPARTMENTS
ENGAGED IN
THE FIGHT**



1



*Some of the
Research
Laboratories*

Research

RESearch comprises investigation into the causes of Cancer, and into the treatment of Cancer by surgery, by radiations, or by chemical means.

The cause of Cancer is still a matter of controversy, some holding that the disease is caused by a living virus, while others consider that it may be due to the action of chemical agents of a simpler nature.

Whatever the answer, it is generally admitted that the development of Cancer can be excited by agents of a very diverse nature, for example by a wide range of chemical agents, and by certain physical agents such as ultra-violet light, X-rays and Radium.

Mention has already been made of the day-to-day investigation of the action of the physical agents in the X-ray, Radium, Physics and Pathological Departments.

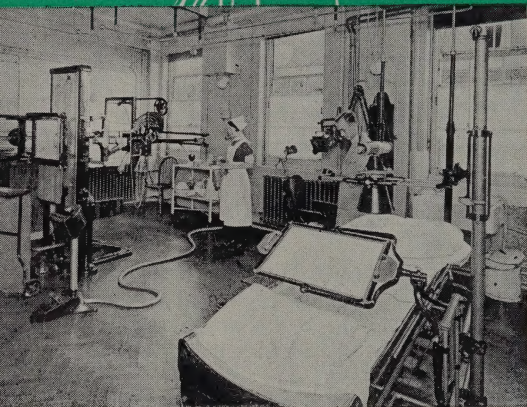
Investigation of the action of the chemical agents is the work of the Research Institute, whose function it is to examine the chemical and biochemical aspect of Cancer.

Some ten years ago our workers in the Department of Physics, and in the Research Institute, found that certain chemical compounds of known molecular structure could cause malignant growth of cells, and that some of these are related to substances which occur in the body. The next step is to ascertain whether the formation of any of these Cancer-producing compounds actually occurs in the human body, and it is on these problems, and on the production of compounds which might check Cancerous growth, that our Research Institute is now concentrating most of its energies.

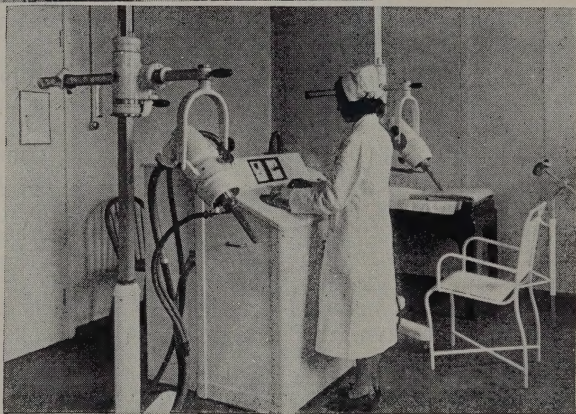
Progress may appear to be slow, but the chemical study of Cancer is of recent origin, and the advance already made is, to say the least of it, encouraging.



2



The
Radiographic
Room



Radiological
Department,
Low
Voltage
Contact
Therapy

Radiology

IN this branch The Royal Cancer Hospital is fortunately placed in that, thanks to the generosity of individual supporters, it possesses up-to-date equipment and a highly skilled staff which compares favourably with that of any other Institution in England. Although still in the development stage, the use of radiation in the treatment of Cancer, both as a sole method of treatment and in conjunction with surgery, has made, and is making, considerable progress, and is producing results which are full of promise. The essence of this form of treatment lies in the accuracy with which it is applied, both as to direction and as to quantity, factors which, as stated later, are specially catered for in this Hospital.

The X-ray Department consists of a Diagnostic Section and a Therapy Section.

The importance of early and accurate diagnosis cannot be overrated, since on this depends to a great extent the decision as to the form of treatment and the ultimate success of that treatment. In the majority of diseases delay in applying a remedy is dangerous. In Cancer it often proves fatal.

The Diagnostic Section comprises rooms devoted to X-rays investigation both by screening and radiography, as well as dark rooms, consulting rooms, dressing rooms and other facilities.

In charge is a Diagnostician of wide experience and repute controlling a team of assistants who have specialised in this particular work.

On the Therapy side every new method of treatment has to be tried and evaluated. In this Section are five apparatus, one low-voltage contact apparatus capable of giving 100 treat-

ments a day, and four high-voltage apparatus for deep Therapy work capable of giving an aggregate of 140 to 150 treatments a day.

The low-voltage apparatus was the first of its kind in this country. The results obtained are most encouraging, and many complete cures have been effected.

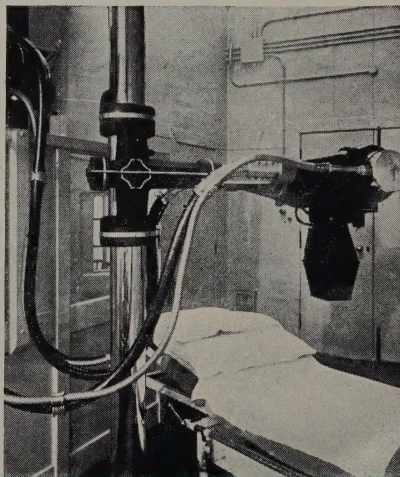
The four high-voltage apparatus, which are of the very latest pattern available, are running to their full capacity, and we usually have a waiting list of at least 20 patients waiting to be treated.

The potentialities of this form of treatment are developing so rapidly that the question of the further expansion of this Department is under consideration, and is causing no little concern by reason of both cost and space.

The Radium Department is equipped with one bomb of five grammes, two bombs of one gramme each, and a number of needles. Of this amount three grammes belong to the Hospital, the remainder being on loan.

Although treatment by Radium is limited to certain types of cases only, the Department is kept fully employed, and is able to afford effective relief to a large number of sufferers.

Working as a complement to and in the closest collaboration with these two departments is the Physics Department, whose business it is to measure and calculate the quantity and distribution of the radiation in the area treated. So great is the importance we attach to this



*High Voltage
Therapy*

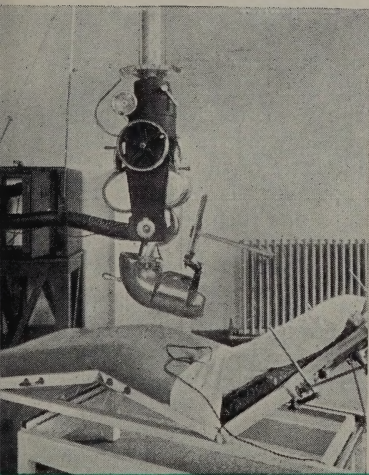
work that in no case is treatment applied either by X-rays or by Radium until detailed calculations have been made as to the depth, area and quantity of the dose. It is mainly thanks to the efficiency attained by the Physics Department that we have been able to reach the standard and obtain the results we have in X-rays and Radium Therapy.

Research forms a normal part of the day-to-day routine work of the Radiological and Radium Departments, the nature of whose task in connection with examination and treatment furnishes ample opportunity for increasing our knowledge and discovering new methods.

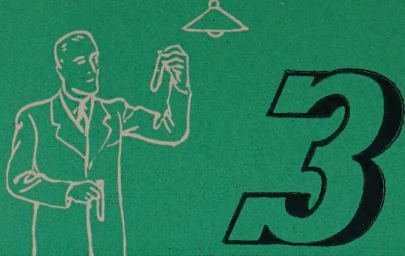
In the Physics Department Research is a primary function since there is still much to be learnt about the action of the several kinds of rays and their direct and indirect effect on the human body. In addition, much time, thought and skill are devoted to the designing of machines and apparatus both for applying and measuring these rays.

Another important feature is the teaching of radiology.

In association with both the University of London and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, post-graduate medical students are taught the physical, clinical and scientific aspects of radiology. After examination, if successful, they are awarded a diploma in medical radiology. The importance of this work cannot be stressed too much, as students from all parts of the Empire come to The Royal Cancer Hospital for instruction.



Radium
Bomb



One of the Pathological Laboratories

THE Pathological Department of a modern hospital is not one about which the general public hears much, or has the opportunity of seeing the work carried on in its laboratories. The nature of the work rather debars it from popular interest, and there is little of the dramatic in its appeal. Such a department, however, is vital to any modern hospital, and particularly so to one such as The Royal Cancer Hospital, where Pathology plays such an important part in the diagnosis and prognosis of this disease.

In the laboratories of this department a staff of Pathologists and their assistants carry out all those complex tests and investigations which assist the Surgeons to arrive at the correct diagnosis and guide them as to the best line of treatment to adopt.

Pathology

Cancer in its earlier stages may be exceedingly difficult, or even impossible, to diagnose with certainty by ordinary clinical examination or even with the help of X-rays. Proof of the actual nature of the condition can then only be obtained by resorting to a microscopical examination.

It is well that the public should realise that the term "tumour" does not necessarily imply Cancer, but it is wise to regard every doubtful swelling with suspicion until proved innocent. It is only by doing so that Cancer can be detected in its early and curable stages.

Pathology attempts to put diagnosis on a scientific basis, and the responsibility of demonstrating the exact nature of any pathological process finally rests with the Pathologist. The work is time-consuming and requires much skill and great experience. As often as not, the result of many hours' labour can be expressed in a briefly worded report, but this may be the only means of removing the shadow of doubt and anxiety from some desperately worried individual.

There is also a large amount of routine bacteriology and biochemistry to be carried out, involving thousands of examinations annually. These tests are essential in modern medicine, and many of the elaborate and successful methods of treatment now employed could not be undertaken without them, while the continuous advance in medical knowledge calls for an increasing range of such investigations.

In addition to these activities, research into the mode of spread of Cancer in the body and its effects on the tissues is being continually carried out, and the results obtained are of great value in determining the course the disease may take and the results one may obtain by various forms of treatment.

Finance



A VERY pertinent question is, "Surely an institution such as you describe must be a very costly affair?"

Yes, indeed, it is costly. Taking the average for the past five years, the annual expenditure for maintenance alone, excluding Research and capital expenditure, works out to approximately £75,500.

Towards this amount we can only count on some 30 per cent. from fixed income, namely, annual subscriptions and dividends, and are dependent on the good will and generosity of the Public for the remaining 70 per cent.

At first sight the expenditure may appear high, and out of proportion to the number of beds. So it would be in a General Hospital. Here, however, the proposition is by no means similar.

As a Free Hospital we neither demand nor levy any fees, and the Hospital is entirely free to public patients, both in-patients and out-patients. Although the grant of this privilege does not increase our expenditure, it does deny us a source of income enjoyed by the majority of the General Hospitals, and so reduces the fixed income figure.

The disease itself is so trying to the general condition, and

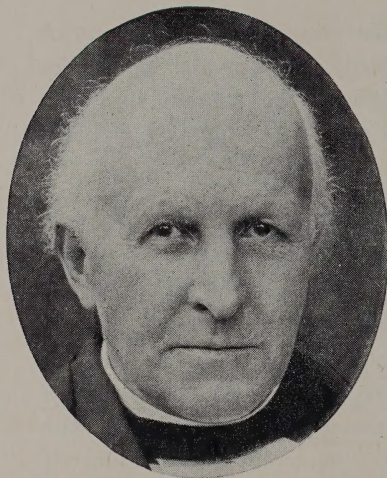
so lowering to the vitality of the patient that the standard of food provided has to be higher than the normal, and in many cases special diets have to be given.

The cost of treatment is abnormally high, treatment by radiation being very, very costly. The initial outlay for a single apparatus or for a gramme of Radium runs into thousands. An X-rays tube with a life of only 600 hours costs some £200.

Aside from our activities as a Hospital, we also maintain a large staff of Research workers who spend their whole time and energy on seeking for the cause of and the cure for Cancer. For this, too, we are largely dependent on the good will and generosity of the Public. Until we have discovered the cause of Cancer there is no limit to the amount we can profitably spend on Research. Hitherto, the British Public have been extraordinarily kind, and it is almost entirely thanks to their generosity that we have been able to reach the stage we have reached, both as regards the means of treatment and the methods of treatment.

We go forward to meet the future confident that if we place our reliance on the grace, good will and generosity of the great British Public we need have no anxiety and shall be able to continue to carry on our fight against this fell disease ; confident, also, that the will and skill of our workers will eventually discover the cause of and cure for Cancer.

LEADING DIVINES AND *Appeal*



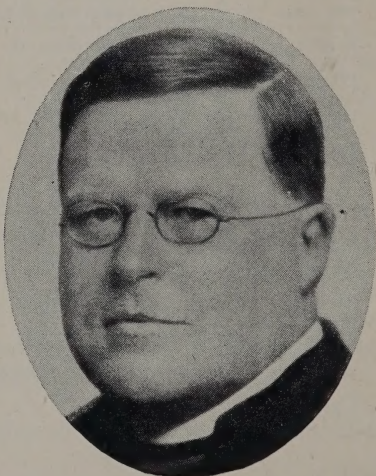
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP
OF CANTERBURY.

The appeal on behalf of The Royal Cancer Hospital must find its way to every heart which can feel for the afflicted and has the means to express sympathy in practical form. There is hardly an affliction more grievous to suffering humanity than Cancer, and more heartrending to those who witness the agonies of their dear ones suffering from this deadly disease.

The Hospital should have no anxiety as to the means of carrying on its splendid work. I enclose my modest contribution.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP
OF YORK.

The Royal Cancer Hospital deserves the fullest support that can be given to it by all who have sympathy with suffering, and its appeal should meet with a most generous response, especially from those who, as Christians, are pledged to do what they can to bring comfort to any who are in distress. Please send a gift to the Treasurer, The Royal Cancer Hospital (Free), Fulham Road, London, S.W.3.



PROMINENT PEOPLE

to YOU

DR. ARCHIBALD FLEMING.

For many years I have been in periodical touch with the estimably noble and valuable work of The Royal Cancer Hospital.

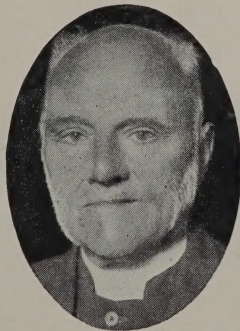
I recall case after case in which, with unflinching tenderness, suffering has there been alleviated, despair relieved, and brightness and hope made to brighten even the darkest hour.

It is not many weeks since I was able to secure the admission of a fine old Scotswoman, a widow. Her only son, with selfless devotion, had spent the last penny of his savings—he was a working man—sold his insurance policy, toiled by day and watched by her at night, till at length their backs were to the wall. Then came the blessedness of The Royal Cancer Hospital. The last few weeks of her life were spent in peace and comfort; her pains were mitigated, and she died thanking God for the blessedness of your Hospital and the Christlike service it had done her.



THE VERY REV. THE CHIEF RABBI,
DR. J. H. HERTZ.

No appeal to the heart and conscience of a community can be more urgent, or more sacred, than that of The Royal Cancer Hospital. I should be indeed happy if any words of mine would help the cause you are advocating, and rally generous contributors to its support.



DR. J. SCOTT LIDGETT.

I desire strongly to support the appeal that is being made on behalf of The Royal Cancer Hospital. The importance of its work, both in treatment and in research, must be acknowledged by all who have any knowledge of the sufferings and mortality caused by this dread disease. I trust, therefore, that the appeal may evoke a most generous response.

J. B. PRIESTLEY.

I am certain that when people realise that The Royal Cancer Hospital is in such desperate need of money to carry on its great work both as a FREE Hospital and as a centre of Research into the origins of this terrible disease, they will instantly come to your support. Your Hospital, day and night, by every possible means, is fighting Cancer, and it is unthinkable that we should not come to your assistance and GIVE SOMETHING AT ONCE.



SIR HUGH WALPOLE.

Sympathy is not enough ; it is your duty and mine to give practical aid. . . . The Royal Cancer Hospital is doing work of which the nation should be proud. It is fighting this disease—trying to establish its cause and discover a cure—providing beds for patients and keeping those who are inoperable free from pain. I ask my readers to send what they can to the Secretary. There must be no faltering now, with success possibly just round the corner.

The Royal Cancer Hospital

(FREE)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.

INCOME TAX AND SURTAX ON ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual Subscribers, by filling up a form of covenant for seven years, enable the Hospital to recover income tax on their subscriptions, and can themselves deduct the amount of the subscription from their surtax return.

For example, if a contributor who now subscribes £100 per annum is willing to enter into such a covenant, the result will be :

- (i) the subscriber sends a cheque for £100, with a certificate that he has paid income tax on the amount which, after deducting income tax, leaves £100 (i.e., with income tax at 7/- in the £, £153 16s. 11d.) ; the Hospital can supply forms of certificate if desired ;
- (ii) the Hospital recovers the income tax from the Inland Revenue ;
- (iii) the contributor appears as a subscriber of £153 16s. 11d. ;
- (iv) the contributor can deduct £153 16s. 11d. from his return for surtax.

Forms of Covenant and full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary.

BANKERS' ORDER.

To Messrs.....

Gentlemen,

Please to pay on receipt of this Order and annually until further advised, on the
.....day of.....the sum of.....Guineas,
to the credit of The Royal Cancer Hospital (Free), at Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440, Strand, W.C.2,
and charge the same to my account.

Signature.....

Date.....194

£ : :

NOTE.—Subscribers will greatly facilitate the Collection of their Subscriptions if they will kindly fill in this Order on their Bankers, and send it to the Secretary at the Hospital.
Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the provision in the Finance Acts which enables hospitals to recover Income Tax on their annual subscriptions where subscribers enter into an Agreement to continue their subscriptions for a period of not less than seven years.
[P.T.O.]

FORM OF BEQUEST OF A LEGACY

To those benevolent persons who kindly desire to become Benefactors by Will to this Institution, the following Form of Legacy is respectfully recommended :

"I give and bequeath unto the ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), situate in the Fulham Road, London, the sum of

(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution."

FORM OF GIFT OF LAND

"I give and [devise] (or if the land is leasehold) [bequeath] unto the ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), situate in the Fulham Road, London [description of the Property], to hold the same subject to the provisions of the Mortmain and Charitable USES Act, 1891, unto the said Hospital [in fee simple] (or if leasehold) [for all residue of the term of _____ years for which I hold the same under a lease dated, &c., subject to the payment of the rent reserved by, and the performance and observance of, the lessee's covenants contained in the said lease] in trust for the purposes of and to the intent that the same premises, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, may be used and applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution."

EXTRACT FROM THE BYE-LAWS OF THE HOSPITAL,
As amended and approved by the Privy Council on 22 May, 1922.

GOVERNORS.

1. EVERY PERSON subscribing ONE GUINEA OR MORE ANNUALLY shall be a Governor SO LONG AS SUCH SUBSCRIPTION IS DULY PAID.
2. EVERY PERSON making A Donation of TEN GUINEAS and upwards WITHIN ANY ONE YEAR shall be a GOVERNOR FOR LIFE.

A Donation of £1,000 will entitle the benefactor to name a bed in perpetuity.

A gift or a duty-free legacy of £30,000 will endow a professorship associated with the Benefactor's name in perpetuity.

